



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Clarke's Nutcracker from the Kowak River, Alaska.—Since the above was written, the National Museum has received from Lieut. Geo. M. Stoney, U. S. N., an interesting collection of birds made in the valley of the Kowak or Putnam River, some 600 miles or more due north from the locality mentioned in the previous note, and among the species represented is an example of *Picicorvus columbianus* (No. 110,374, U. S. Nat. Mus.).—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

The Canada Jay in Southern Vermont in Summer.—While camping out last summer in Somerset, Vermont, I obtained a fine specimen of the Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). The place was about 30 miles from the Massachusetts State line, in thick evergreen woods. It was on the morning of August 5, about 6 A. M., when I observed a pair of strange birds near the tent. I stepped back and got my gun, when the birds flew a short distance. I fired and brought down one of them, and on picking it up saw it was of this species. I have been unable to obtain the exact altitude of the place, but it was about 1500 feet. The latitude is about 43° north. Is not this very far south for this bird in summer?—HUBERT L. CLARK, *Amherst, Mass.*

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus in Connecticut.—A bird which appears to be unquestionably of this species was shot out of a flock of *Agelaius phoeniceus*, on the open meadow opposite Hartford, late in July, 1884. From the plumage, I consider it to be a female. This makes, I believe, the third recorded occurrence of this species in New England.—WILLIAM E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Conn.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) in Maine.—Early in November, 1886, there was sent me for identification by Mr. Fred. Rackliff, of Spruce Head, Maine, a young female of this species, which Mr. Rackliff stated was shot by him on Metnic Isle, August 9, 1883.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

The Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) in Nova Scotia.—In September, 1886, I received from Mr. A. B. Sheraton, of Halifax, a young male of this species in the flesh. Mr. Sheraton wrote me that he had bought it from a countryman in the streets of Halifax, who reported having shot it within a few miles of that city. I cannot find any previous record of the occurrence of this Oriole in Nova Scotia, although it breeds regularly in the vicinity of Woodstock on the St. John River.—MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN, *St. John, N. B.*

Occurrence of the Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertina*) at Toronto, Canada.—On the afternoon of April 2, Dr. J. E. White, of this city, informed me that he had that morning discovered a flock of over thirty Evening Grosbeaks feeding near the northern boundary of the city. The announcement was very surprising, but all doubts were dispelled by